UNITED
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S/25182
28 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BULGARIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a Press Release of 27 January 1993 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria regarding the recent incident involving the unauthorized passage of the Serbian convoy towed by the tugship "Bihac" through the Bulgarian-Romanian sector of the Danube.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jordan LOZANOV
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Press Release of 27 January by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the other competent Bulgarian authorities responded with great consideration and adequate action to the extraordinary challenge of the United Nations sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro presented by the passage of the Serbian convoy of barges towed by the tugship "Bihac" through the common Bulgarian-Romanian sector of the Danube.

From the very entering of "Bihac", on 21 January, into the Bulgarian-Romanian sector the Bulgarian border authorities and the State Navigation Inspectorate made numerous, but unsuccessful, attempts to establish radiolink with the ship in order to inspect and verify its documents, cargo and destination.

On 23 January the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry requested the urgent convening of a meeting of the United Nations Sanctions Committee in New York to consider the incident. The meeting was held on the following day. Up to the present moment a written reply by the Sanctions Committee has not been received by the Bulgarian Mission in New York or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. On the same day, 23 January, the Bulgarian authorities also informed the EC observer mission monitoring the Bulgarian border with former Yugoslavia as well as the EC/CSCE Sanctions Assistance Mission about the incident.

Proceeding from the shared responsibility of the Bulgarian and Romanian authorities since "Bihac" was navigating in the common sector of the Danube, on the Bulgarian border guard's initiative a meeting with their Romanian counterparts was held on 25 January in the town of Vidin. The aim of the meeting was to discuss possible action to halt the convoy for inspection. At the meeting the Romanian side stated that they did not have the means and capability for a joint operation involving use of force.

The Bulgarian authorities also contacted the Serbian side through diplomatic channels underscoring the grave alarm of the Bulgarian side caused by the provocative conduct of the Serbian ship's captain and expressing the hope that he would be influenced upon in order to obey the orders of the Bulgarian authorities.

The incident with "Bihac" once again categorically proved the necessity of attributing priority attention by the international community to the responsibility of the direct violators of the sanctions.

If such incidents are to be prevented in the future the establishing of close cooperation between the relevant Bulgarian and Romanian authorities is of decisive significance. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs once again appeals for the deployment of international sanctions monitoring missions at all ports along the lower course of the Danube and stresses the urgent need for

rendering substantial technical support to assist the border and customs control organs of Bulgaria and Romania in the implementation of the sanctions.

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S

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LETTER DATED 28 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Republic of Croatia accepts the message of the Presidential statement [document S/25178] issued at the meeting of the Security Council on 27 January 1993. All the advances of the Croatian Army have ceased. However, the Serbian side - paramilitary units and "militia" - continues its offensive, which Croatia regards as continuation of the aggression on its territory. In spite of that, Croatia will continue to take all necessary steps in implementing its obligations under resolution 802 (1993). In the light of these recent events, the Croatian Army is now forced to act defensively, and the Republic of Croatia cannot be responsible for prolonged hostilities.

The illegal and extremist leadership in Knin, aided by the Serbian authorities in Belgrade, wish to keep the front-line active - thus exerting additional pressure on the Republic of Croatia in the Security Council, in an attempt to undermine the peace talks in Geneva. There have been various independent reports that thousands of well-armed men - so-called "volunteers" - are coming from Serbia to "help their Serbian brothers in the Republic of Krajina", in flagrant violation of Security Council resolution 769 (1992). We have reason to believe that this has been orchestrated and organized by the regime in Belgrade.

The Serbian offensive now poses a serious threat to the security of United Nations personnel in the region. Consequently, Serbian paramilitary units have regained the control of the Peruca dam, and are now threatening to destroy it; they are keeping members of the Kenyan battalion of UNPROFOR as hostages on the site of the dam; as reported by the Secretary-General, they are holding 21 United Nations personnel hostage in Benkovac. Croatia is providing UNPROFOR with all the necessary help to ensure its safety.

These events are contrary to Croatian goals - establishing peace in the region, normalization of the living conditions of the civilian population, and rebuilding and reconstruction of infrastructure. The crucial and strategic aims of the limited Croatian action are the facilitation of road communication through Adriatic highways, and the voluntary return of refugees in the "pink zone" adjacent to the UNPA Sector South.

We kindly ask the Security Council to further encourage the United Nations forces on the ground to help mediate a local cease-fire, so that comprehensive negotiations on the political settlement can be continued, in accordance with the Vance Plan. Croatia urges the Security Council to use its authority in order to enable the implementation of resolutions 762 (1992), 769 (1992), 779 (1992), 802 (1993) and all other relevant resolutions. We reiterate our firm belief that a lasting peace and stability in the region cannot be achieved without enforcing the three pillars of the Vance Plan: disarming and dismantling all the paramilitary units in the UNPAs, restitution of the heavy weapons to the custody of UNPROFOR, and the immediate voluntary return of all the refugees and displaced persons.

I kindly ask for your assistance in distributing this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ambassador Mario NOBILO
Permanent Representative of the Republic
of Croatia to the United Nations

UNITED
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S

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S/25184
28 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3166th meeting, held on 28 January 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "An agenda for peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping":

"The Security Council has continued its examination of the Secretary-General's report entitled 'An Agenda for Peace' (S/24111).

"The Security Council notes with appreciation the views of the Secretary-General, as presented in paragraphs 63, 64 and 65 of his report, concerning cooperation with regional arrangements and organizations.

"Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter, the pertinent activities of the General Assembly and the challenges to international peace and security in the new phase of international relations, the Security Council attaches great importance to the role of regional arrangements and organizations, and recognizes the need to coordinate their efforts with those of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security.

"While reaffirming its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and being aware of the variety of mandate, scope and composition of regional arrangements and organizations, the Security Council encourages and, where appropriate, supports such regional efforts as undertaken by regional arrangements and organizations within their respective areas of competence in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

"The Security Council therefore invites, within the framework of Chapter VIII of the United Nations Charter, regional arrangements and organizations to study, on a priority basis, the following:

- ways and means to strengthen their functions to maintain international peace and security within their areas of competence,

paying due regard to the characteristics of their respective regions. Taking into account the matters of which the Security Council has been seized and in accordance with the United Nations Charter, they might consider, in particular, preventive diplomacy including fact-finding, confidence-building, good offices and peace-building and, where appropriate, peace-keeping;

- ways and means to further improve coordination of their efforts with those of the United Nations. Being aware of the variety of mandate, scope and composition of the regional arrangements and organizations, the Council stresses that the forms of interaction of these arrangements and organizations with the United Nations should be flexible and adequate to each specific situation. These may include, in particular, exchange of information and consultations, with a view to enhancing the United Nations capability including monitoring and early-warning, with the Secretary-General or, where appropriate, his Special Representative, participating as observers in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly, secondment of officials to the United Nations Secretariat, making timely and specific requests for United Nations involvement, and a readiness to provide necessary resources.

"The Security Council requests the Secretary-General:

- to transmit this statement to those regional arrangements and organizations which have received a standing invitation to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly as observers, and to other regional arrangements and organizations, with a view to promoting the aforementioned studies and encouraging the replies to the United Nations;

- to submit as soon as possible and preferably by the end of April 1993 to the Security Council a report concerning the replies from the regional arrangements and organizations.

(6 bis) The Security Council invites the States which are members of regional arrangements and organizations to play a constructive role in the consideration by their respective arrangements or organizations of ways and means to improve coordination with the United Nations.

"In discharging its responsibilities, the Security Council will take into account the said replies as well as the specific nature of the issue and the characteristics of the region concerned. The Council considers it important to establish such forms of cooperation between the United Nations and the regional arrangements and organizations, in the area of maintaining peace and security, that are appropriate to each specific situation.

"The Security Council, noting the constructive relationship it has maintained with the Arab League, the EC, the OIC, the OAS and the OAU, supports the intention of the Secretary-General as described in paragraph 27 of his report to ask regional arrangements and organizations that have not yet sought observer status at the United Nations to do so.

"The Security Council notes the importance of the understanding reached at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to consider the CSCE a regional arrangement in the sense of Chapter VIII of the United Nations Charter and of the further examination within the framework of the CSCE of the practical implications of this understanding. The Council welcomes the role of the CSCE, together with the European Community, in the implementation of action required to carry out the pertinent resolutions of the Council.

"The Security Council intends to continue its consideration of the Secretary-General's report, as indicated in the President's statement of 29 October 1992 (S/24728)."

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"While reaffirming its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and being aware of the variety of mandate, scope and composition of regional arrangements and organizations, the Security Council encourages and, where appropriate, supports such regional efforts as undertaken by regional arrangements and organizations within their respective areas of competence in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

"The Security Council therefore invites, within the framework of Chapter VIII of the United Nations Charter, regional arrangements and organizations to study, on a priority basis, the following:

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

- ways and means to strengthen their functions to maintain international peace and security within their areas of competence, paying due regard to the characteristics of their respective regions. Taking into account the matters of which the Security Council has been seized and in accordance with the United Nations Charter, they might consider, in particular, preventive diplomacy including fact-finding, confidence-building, good offices and peace-building and, where appropriate, peace-keeping;

- ways and means to further improve coordination of their efforts with those of the United Nations. Being aware of the variety of mandate, scope and composition of the regional arrangements and organizations, the Council stresses that the forms of interaction of these arrangements and organizations with the United Nations should be flexible and adequate to each specific situation. These may include, in particular, exchange of information and consultations, with a view to enhancing the United Nations capability including monitoring and early-warning, with the Secretary-General or, where appropriate, his Special Representative, participating as observers in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly, secondment of officials to the United Nations Secretariat, making timely and specific requests for United Nations involvement, and a readiness to provide necessary resources.

"The Security Council requests the Secretary-General:

- to transmit this statement to those regional arrangements and organizations which have received a standing invitation to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly as observers, and to other regional arrangements and organizations, with a view to promoting the aforementioned studies and encouraging the replies to the United Nations;

- to submit as soon as possible and preferably by the end of April 1993 to the Security Council a report concerning the replies from the regional arrangements and organizations.

"The Security Council invites the States which are members of regional arrangements and organizations to play a constructive role in the consideration by their respective arrangements or organizations of ways and means to improve coordination with the United Nations.

"In discharging its responsibilities, the Security Council will take into account the said replies as well as the specific nature of the issue and the characteristics of the region concerned. The Council considers it important to establish such forms of cooperation between the United Nations and the regional arrangements and organizations, in the area of maintaining peace and security, that are appropriate to each specific situation.

"The Security Council, noting the constructive relationship it has maintained with the Arab League, the EC, the OIC, the OAS and the OAU, supports the intention of the Secretary-General as described in paragraph 27 of his report to ask regional arrangements and organizations that have not yet sought observer status at the United Nations to do so.

"The Security Council notes the importance of the understanding reached at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to consider the CSCE a regional arrangement in the sense of Chapter VIII of the United Nations Charter and of the further examination within the framework of the CSCE of the practical implications of this understanding. The Council welcomes the role of the CSCE, together with the European Community, in the implementation of action required to carry out the pertinent resolutions of the Council.

"The Security Council intends to continue its consideration of the Secretary-General's report, as indicated in the President's statement of 29 October 1992 (S/24728)."

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S/25185
28 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3167th meeting on 28 January 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The Situation in the Middle East":

"The members of the Security Council have noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) (S/25150 and Add.1) submitted in conformity with resolution 768 (1992).

"They reaffirm their commitment to the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, they assert that any State shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.

"As the Security Council extends the mandate of UNIFIL for a further interim period on the basis of resolution 425 (1978), the members of the Council again stress the urgent need for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. They reiterate their full support for the Taif Agreement and for the continued efforts of the Lebanese Government to consolidate peace, national unity and security in the country, while successfully carrying out the reconstruction process. The members of the Council commend the Lebanese Government for its successful efforts to extend its authority in the south of the country in full coordination with UNIFIL.

"The members of the Security Council express their concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon, regret the loss of civilian life, and urge all parties to exercise restraint.

"The members of the Security Council take this opportunity to express their appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard and commend UNIFIL's troops and troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances."

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S/25186
28 January 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 27 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On 22 January 1993 a statement by "Mr. Petrossian, the Acting Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Nagorny Karabakh Republic", was circulated at the United Nations as a document of the Security Council.

I have the honour to draw your attention to the fact that this is not the first instance in which a letter from a citizen of the Azerbaijani Republic calling himself leader of a non-existent administrative-territorial entity in Azerbaijan has been circulated as a document of the Security Council. In both cases this was done at the request of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Armenia.

This fact can only be seen as blatant interference in the internal affairs of Azerbaijan. It once again reveals Armenia's true intent, which is to legitimize the annexation of that part of Azerbaijan occupied by Armenian armed units - the region of Karabakh and certain territory adjacent to it.

I should like to direct your attention, Sir, to the fact that the circulation of such letters as official documents of the Security Council only serves to exacerbate an already complicated situation and does nothing to expedite a political settlement of the conflict, a goal professed by Armenia, inter alia, in letters addressed by it to the Security Council. It is evident that failure to end these attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of a neighbouring State would suggest that there is no real desire or willingness to find a political solution to the conflict.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan HASSANOV
Permanent Representative

93-05915 3839f (E)

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/25187
29 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991, 747 (1992) of 24 March 1992, 785 (1992) of 30 October 1992 and 793 (1992) of 30 November 1992,

Having considered the further report of the Secretary-General dated 21 January 1993 (S/25140 and Add.1),

Having considered also the request submitted to the Secretary-General by the Government of Angola in its letter dated 21 January 1993 (S/25155),

Gravely disturbed by the recent outbreak of heavy fighting in many parts of Angola and the further deterioration of the already dangerous political and military situation in that country,

Gravely concerned at the continuing non-implementation of the major provisions of the "Acordos de Paz para Angola",

Concerned at the recent absence of dialogue between the Government of Angola and UNITA, and welcoming the meeting between them under United Nations auspices in Addis Ababa to discuss the cease-fire and political matters,

Also concerned at the outrageous harassment and physical abuse to which UNAVEM II personnel have been subjected, and the looting and destruction of United Nations property, as described in the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General,

Further concerned at reports of foreign support for and involvement in military actions in Angola,

Regretting that the deteriorating situation has made it increasingly difficult for UNAVEM II to carry out its mandate,

Recalling that democratic elections were held on 29 and 30 September 1992, which the Special Representative of the Secretary-General certified as being generally free and fair, and that steps have been taken to set up a Government of National Unity which would reflect the results of the legislative elections, and deeply regretting the failure of UNITA to take part in the political institutions thus established,

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

Recognizing that the Angolans themselves bear ultimate responsibility for the restoration of peace and national reconciliation of their country,

Reiterating its support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative aimed at resolving the present crisis and resuming the political process, in particular through the completion of the electoral process,

1. Notes with appreciation the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General;

2. Strongly condemns the persistent violations of the main provisions of the "Acordos de Paz", in particular the initial rejection by UNITA of the election results, its withdrawal from the new Angolan armed forces, its seizure by force of provincial capitals and municipalities and the resumption of hostilities;

3. Demands that the two parties cease fire immediately, restore at their meeting in Addis Ababa continued and meaningful dialogue, and agree on a clear timetable for the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz", in particular with regard to confinement of their troops and collection of their weapons, demobilization and formation of the unified national armed forces, effective restoration of the Government administration throughout the country, the completion of the electoral process and the free circulation of people and goods;

4. Supports fully the Secretary-General and his Special Representative in their continuing efforts to restore the peace process and to carry out the mandate of UNAVEM II under extremely difficult conditions;

5. Urges once again the two parties, and in particular UNITA, to produce early evidence of their adherence to, and fulfilment without exception of, the "Acordos de Paz";

6. Appeals strongly to the Government of Angola and UNITA to confirm as soon as possible to the Secretary-General that real progress has been made towards implementation of the "Acordos de Paz";

7. Appeals to all Member States to render economic and technical assistance to the Government of Angola for reconstruction and development of the country;

8. Calls upon all Member States to support all those concerned in their efforts for the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz";

9. Urges all Member States to take all necessary steps to stop immediately and effectively any direct or indirect military or paramilitary interference from their territories and to respect scrupulously the provisions of the "Acordos de Paz" concerning the cessation of supply of lethal material to any Angolan party;

10. Strongly condemns violations of international humanitarian law, in particular the attacks against the civilian population, including the extensive killings carried out by armed civilians, and calls upon both parties to abide by their obligations thereunder and the appropriate provisions of the "Acordos de Paz";

11. Demands that UNITA immediately release foreign nationals taken hostage;

12. Strongly condemns attacks against UNAVEM II personnel in Angola, and demands that the Government and UNITA take all necessary measures to ensure their safety and security;

13. Expresses its condolences to the family of the UNAVEM II police observer who lost his life;

14. Approves the recommendation of the Secretary-General to maintain a Special Representative for Angola based in Luanda, with the necessary civilian, military and police staff with the mandate as described in paragraph 29 of the report of the Secretary-General;

15. Decides to extend the mandate of UNAVEM II for a period of three months until 30 April 1993, with the proviso that, as a provisional measure based on security considerations, the Secretary-General is authorized to concentrate UNAVEM II deployment in Luanda, and at his discretion in other provincial locations, with the levels of equipment and personnel he deems appropriate to be retained in order to allow the subsequent expeditious redeployment of UNAVEM II as soon as this becomes feasible, with a view to the resumption of its functions in accordance with the "Acordos de Paz" and previous resolutions on this matter;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it as soon as the situation warrants, and in any case before 30 April 1993, a report on the situation in Angola together with his recommendations for the further role of the United Nations in the peace process, and in the meantime to keep the Council regularly informed;

17. Stresses its readiness to take action promptly, at any time within the period of the mandate authorized by this resolution, on the recommendation of the Secretary-General, to expand substantially the United Nations presence in Angola in the event of significant progress in the peace process;

18. Reiterates its readiness to consider all appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations to secure implementation of the "Acordos de Paz";

19. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

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5. The main military confrontation lines between the Georgian and Abkhaz forces have virtually remained unchanged since the capture of the town of Gagra by the Abkhaz forces in early October. The Georgian troops have been unable to regain lost territory, while the Abkhaz forces have been unsuccessful in capturing Sukhumi, the capital of Abkhazia, which has been subjected to regular shelling attacks by Abkhaz units. At the end of December 1992, the Government of Georgia declared a state of emergency in Sukhumi.

6. Since mid-October 1992, the fighting between the Abkhaz and Georgian forces took place in two main areas in which military frontlines have been established. One such frontline covers the area of the Gumista river, immediately north of Sukhumi. That frontline has a length of approximately 12 kilometres, stretching from the Black Sea coast to the village of Ashalsheni. The nine-day cease-fire agreement referred to in paragraph 2 covered only 6 kilometres east of the Black Sea of this confrontation line along the Gumista river. Since the end of November 1992 intensive shelling has taken place in the Gumista river area, involving the use of artillery, multiple rocket launchers, mortars and tanks. Both sides also have been constantly reinforcing their entrenchments along this frontline. Moreover, shelling outside this region into surrounding villages and, in particular, the city of Sukhumi, has become more frequent. Both sides have reported heavy casualties and great material losses. The shelling of civilian populated areas is an almost daily occurrence, increasing the number of casualties and the flow of refugees.

7. In the beginning of January, Abkhaz forces temporarily succeeded, for the first time, to launch an attack through the Georgian frontline at the Gumista river. Abkhaz units were reportedly able to capture parts of a village but, within a few hours, they were forced back across the river by the Georgian side. In mid-January, Abkhaz forces launched an attack from the Black Sea, using small boats with heavy machine-guns and rocket launchers. This attempt to land small units on Georgian-controlled territory also failed.

8. The other major fighting area is the region between the towns of Ochamchira and Tkvarcheli. In this mountainous area there are no clear-cut frontlines. The terrain is conducive to guerilla-like military activities. The Georgian side has established control over the area south and east of the town of Ochamchira, which is located about 55 kilometres south-east of Sukhumi on the Black Sea. The Georgians are also in control of the coastline between Ochamchira towards the Kodori river, approximately 20 kilometres south-east of Sukhumi. Abkhaz forces, on the other hand, control the Ochamchira district to the east of that coastline, from Ochamchira to the town of Tkvarcheli.

9. The village of Tamysh, located about 10 kilometres north-west of Ochamchira, has become the focus of the ongoing fighting to gain control of the coast road and especially the railway connecting Abkhazia with Tbilisi, the Georgian capital. In the beginning of December 1992, fighting intensified in this area and both sides claimed to have launched an offensive, but no major territorial gains were made by either side. However, from time to time,

the Abkhaz forces succeeded in cutting off the Georgian-controlled roads along the coast.

10. In the first half of January 1993, the fighting in this area has again intensified. The Georgian forces seem to have succeeded in widening their control over the coastal area between Ochamchira and the Kodori river by several kilometres.

11. There are also reports of increased use of anti-aircraft missiles in the areas of hostilities. Both sides have reportedly obtained SAM surface-to-air missiles, leading to the downing of two Georgian helicopters. Furthermore, one Russian military helicopter was shot down as well as a Russian SU-25 plane.

12. A particularly grave incident occurred on 14 December 1992 when a Russian helicopter crashed while flying over Abkhaz territory killing some 60 persons, mostly women and children. The cause of this incident remains a matter of controversy.

13. The Georgian authorities have more than once expressed their concern that some of the Russian military units stationed in Abkhazia are supporting the Abkhaz forces. In this connection, Mr. Shevardnadze has made several public statements demanding that the Russian troops in Abkhazia be placed under the direct command of the Transcaucasian Military District of the Russian military which has its headquarters in Tbilisi.

14. The Georgian and Abkhaz sides continue to accuse each other of serious human rights violations in Abkhazia. Both sides have called for an international commission to investigate these charges.

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

15. The unabated fighting in Abkhazia has led to the displacement of tens of thousands of civilians from the region and has created a serious humanitarian situation in the areas of conflict which has been aggravated by the winter season. Reports have been received that in some parts of Abkhazia there exists a humanitarian emergency situation, especially in the area of the town of Tkvarcheli whose population has been inflated by a large number of refugees, which is under Abkhaz control but access is blockaded by Georgian forces.

16. Two of the United Nations officials in Georgia, accompanied by a representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), visited the Tkvarcheli area. They were told that there was an urgent need for the delivery of basic foodstuffs, medical supplies and winter clothes. The Russian Federation has offered to provide emergency food supplies which would be transported by Russian helicopters with red cross markings from the Russian city of Sochi to Tkvarchelli. The United Nations has been asked to consider the possibility of making available a small number of observers to oversee the

loading, transportation and unloading of foodstuff. The United Nations Interim Office in Tbilisi is urgently following up this matter with all concerned and is expected to submit shortly specific suggestions to United Nations Headquarters.

17. Furthermore, following a request from the Government of Georgia, a United Nations humanitarian assessment mission will visit Georgia, including Abkhazia, at the end of January 1993. That mission, which is coordinated by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA), will include representatives of UNICEF, UNHCR and WFP.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

18. Since my last report to the Council I received two letters from the Chairman of the Parliament and Head of State of Georgia, Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze. In his letter dated 11 November 1992, Mr. Shevardnadze stated, inter alia, that the confrontation in Abkhazia had intensified and that the number of casualties was growing. Mr. Shevardnadze also noted that time was running out for a peaceful settlement of the conflict. He therefore urged prompt Security Council action in support of a peaceful solution to the Abkhaz crisis (see S/24802).

19. In his letter of 25 December 1992, Mr. Shevardnadze expressed his deep concern that an escalation of the conflict in Abkhazia could destabilize the entire Caucasus region. He stated, inter alia, that the infiltration of irregular forces and military supplies from the North Caucasian region of the Russian Federation in support of the Abkhaz forces was continuing. Mr. Shevardnadze again requested that the Abkhaz conflict should be placed on the agenda of the Security Council and, in view of the possible escalation of the conflict, that it should be discussed in a formal meeting of the Council. He stated that the Security Council may wish to adopt a resolution which, inter alia, could provide for the sending of a United Nations peace-keeping force to Abkhazia. He further deemed it appropriate that the Council appeal to all Member States of the United Nations not to allow any encroachment of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia (see S/25026).

20. As a follow-up to his letter of 25 December 1992, Mr. Shevardnadze sent a Special Envoy, Mr. Sandro Kavsadze, to the United Nations to consult with the President and the members of the Security Council as well as Secretariat officials on possible further steps that could be taken by the United Nations in the support of the resumption of the peace process and to be present during the deliberations of the Council. In line with Mr. Shevardnadze's letter, the Special Envoy has stressed his Government's desire for a more active United Nations engagement to revitalize the peace process.

21. In his discussions with United Nations officials, the Special Envoy made the following points: (1) the Georgian Government would be willing to resume the peace process on the basis of the 3 September Agreement and would accept an immediate cease-fire, provided the status quo prior to the Abkhaz attack of

1 October 1992 would be restored. (2) The Government of Georgia would wish the deployment of United Nations observers/peace-keeping forces to monitor the Georgian-Russian border in Abkhazia and to protect the railway and the communication links in Abkhazia. In this context, the Georgian officials pointed out that the reopening of this transportation route would also be very much in the interest of Armenia. (3) The Government of Georgia would welcome the good offices of the Secretary-General to study the Abkhaz problem and to make recommendations for its peaceful resolution. The Government of Georgia would be willing to commit itself to these recommendations on the understanding they respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Georgia as well as the human rights of all citizens of Georgia.

OBSERVATIONS

22. The situation in Abkhazia has further deteriorated since my letter on 10 November 1992 to the Council. The continued fighting poses a serious threat to the maintenance of international peace and security in the entire Caucasus region and beyond. The outbreak of inter-ethnic fighting in the beginning of November 1992 between North Ossetian and Ingush forces in the North Caucasus region of the Russian Federation, prompting the establishment of a temporary state of emergency by President Yeltsin, is an additional indication of the potentially explosive situation in the Caucasus. As I stated in my last report to the Council, unless the situation is redressed, the possibility of the eruption of a major conflict is high.

23. The 3 September Agreement still offers the best basis for the resumption of the peace process. However, the restoration of a viable peace process in Abkhazia, based on the provisions of the 3 September Agreement, may require a more active support of the international community to assist the parties to agree to a cease-fire and to work out a political settlement.

24. To this end, I am considering the possibility of dispatching a new mission to Georgia to review the situation in Abkhazia in order to assess the overall political situation. The mission could also discuss and provide advice on practical matters such as the establishment and monitoring of an immediate cease-fire, with particular emphasis on the border in Abkhazia between Georgia and the Russian Federation and on the protection of the railway and communication links in Abkhazia. I may also dispatch a human rights fact-finding mission to Abkhazia to look into allegations of human rights violations by both sides. Should the Security Council favour this line of action, I would carry it out as soon as practicable.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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S/25189
28 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ROMANIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to submit to the attention of the Security Council and its member States the declaration issued by the Government of Romania on 27 January 1993, herewith attached, concerning the situation created on the Danube river as a result of the flagrant violation of the provisions of Security Council resolutions 757 (1992) and 787 (1992) by Yugoslav vessels transporting petroleum products.

May I inform you, Excellency, that the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia has been seized from the very beginning with, and continues to have under consideration this particularly serious matter. A detailed letter on this subject, dated 27 January 1993, has been sent to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia.

May I underline, Excellency, that, due to the seriousness and the implications of such a particularly grave situation, the cooperation between riparian States as well as international cooperation including appropriate consideration and action by the Security Council, is necessary in order to determine the Yugoslav authorities to take immediate measures to stop the violation of the embargo by the Yugoslav vessels.

(Signed) Valeriu FLOREAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

DECLARATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ROMANIA
OF 27 JANUARY 1993

In connection with the recent flagrant violations, by vessels sailing on the Danube under Yugoslav flags, of the embargo imposed by the United Nations Security Council, the Romanian Government states the following:

1. By its resolutions 757 (1992) and 787 (1992), the Security Council imposed an embargo on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), which spells clearly the prohibition of import and export of commodities and products, as well as of any transport activities of this country.

The transshipment through the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of crude oil, petroleum products, coal, energy-related equipment, iron, steel, other metals, chemicals, rubber, tyres, vehicles, aircraft and motors of all types is also prohibited.

In order to ensure the strict compliance with these provisions, the Government of Romania adopted the decision 771 (1992) and also issued specific instructions for the competent Romanian authorities.

2. Since the measures concerning embargo entered into force, attempts of violation by the crews of the Yugoslav vessels have been recorded such as: the use of counterfeited travelling documents regarding the shipments and the merchandise destination; the refusal to permit the control by the Romanian authorities; the use of other countries' national flags; the refusal to stop the vessels and provide the related documents and cargo for control.

All the above-mentioned attempts of embargo violations have been promptly and firmly solved by the Romanian authorities, as it was noticed and appreciated by the Sanction Assistance Mission (SAM).

3. Unfortunately, in the last days, grave violations of the embargo have been recorded. For example, on 18 January 1993, the tugboat "BIHAC" sailing under Yugoslav flag and towing six barges loaded with petroleum products had declared that it sailed back to the port of Reni, where it was loaded, but it changed its route joining the "KUMANOVO" tugboat. The tugboat "KUMANOVO" left the convoy in the area of the port of Braila. The convoy towed by the tugboat "BIHAC" continued its route and entered into the Yugoslav sector of the Danube.

On 23 January 1993, three convoys sailing under Yugoslav flag and loaded with petroleum products, towed by the Yugoslav tugboats "ORASAC", "VELEBIT" and "KAIMAKALAN", left the port of Reni in Ukraine. Despite the Romanian authorities summons, the vessels' crews refused to stop the convoys for inspection and control and continued their routes heading for the Yugoslav

sector of the Danube. Similarly, on 25 January 1993, the tugboat "KUMANOVO" towing 12 barges also loaded with petroleum products left the area of the port of Braila without legal transport documents, heading for Yugoslavia.

In the context of the full observance and implementation of the Security Council resolutions, the Romanian authorities took the necessary measures, such as repeated summons and nearby patrolling by border boats.

In spite of the numerous appeals of the Romanian port authorities by radio and voice amplifiers, the captains of the Yugoslav vessels refused to stop and continued their route.

The Romanian competent authorities repeatedly attempted to board these illegally sailing vessels in order to stop their march, paying special attention to prevent human losses and to avoid excessive and irremediable damages. The captains of these vessels refused to comply and, moreover, the captain of "BIHAC" tugboat threatened that he will blow up or download the petroleum products into the Danube, which would have had serious environmental consequences.

4. The above-mentioned actions, namely: sailing without legal documents previously abandoned, using of other countries' national flags, refusing to comply to the repeated summons, disconnecting radio contacts and refusing to provide both the legal documents and the access to control of the shipment, led to a serious violation of the Romanian legislation and of the Belgrade Convention on the navigation on the Danube.

5. In order to put an end to these grave violations of the embargo the Romanian authorities have constantly informed the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia, as well as the Yugoslav authorities. The Romanian authorities had also contacted the competent authorities of Ukraine and Bulgaria.

The above-mentioned facts have been brought to the attention of the Public Ministry (General Attorney) of Romania in order to start the legal procedure versus the Yugoslav citizens who had violated the rules and regulations with regard to the navigation on the Danube.

Under these circumstances, the Romanian Government decided that the competent authorities should continue to take all necessary actions for the full compliance with the United Nations Security Council resolutions concerning the embargo imposed to Yugoslavia, including constraining measures, in accordance with the relevant provisions of these resolutions.

In this context, the Romanian Government will continue to maintain a close contact with other Governments of the Danube riparian countries in order to prevent the loading and transporting of merchandise under embargo, or the shipment of cargo by Yugoslav vessels, and to ensure the strict compliance with the United Nations Security Council provisions.

The Romanian Government will request again the support of the CSCE member States and the United Nations Security Council for receiving the necessary assistance, inter alia, technical equipment, to be able to ensure the strict compliance with the embargo measures on the Danube river.

UNITED
NATIONS

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S/25190
28 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

After consultations held on 28 January 1993, the President of the Security Council made the following statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council:

"In connection with letters of 27 January 1993 from the Chargés of Bulgaria (S/25182) and Romania (S/25189) to the President of the Security Council, the members of the Council heard a report from the Chairman of the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) about Yugoslav vessels carrying oil from Ukraine to Serbia by way of the Danube, a flagrant violation of mandatory Security Council resolutions.

"The members of the Council are concerned that these shipments are reported to have left Ukrainian territory after the adoption of resolution 757 (1992) and indeed may have left after the adoption of resolution 787 (1992). They call on the Government of Ukraine to ensure that no further such shipments are permitted.

"The members of the Council are also extremely concerned that some of the vessels have already reached Serbia. In this regard, they demand that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) comply fully with the relevant resolutions. They have asked the President of the Council to convey their concern to the representatives of Romania and Bulgaria, to remind them of their clear obligations under the relevant resolutions and to seek an explanation of their failure to fulfil them. They have asked the President to draw particular attention to the relevant resolutions, which make clear the responsibility of all riparian States to take necessary measures to ensure that shipping on the Danube is in accordance with Security Council resolutions, including such enforcement measures commensurate with the specific circumstances as may be necessary to halt such shipping. The members of the Council reaffirm their support for vigorous enforcement of the relevant resolutions, and they are clear that the riparian States have the means to fulfil this obligation and that they must do so forthwith."

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NATIONS

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Security Council

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S/25191
29 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 29 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to forward to you the statement issued on 27 January 1993 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I request that this letter, together with the enclosed statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Pak Gil YON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The United States and the south Korean authorities officials announced on 26 January 1993 that they would stage "Team Spirit 93" joint military exercises, an adventurous nuclear war game, on the Korean peninsula.

All the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people can hardly repress towering resentment at the fact that the United States and the south Korean authorities are going to stage the "Team Spirit 93" in defiance of strong protests and opposition from public opinion at home and abroad.

The intention and scheme of the United States and the south Korean authorities to resume the "Team Spirit" assume a grave and dangerous nature quite different from that in the past days.

The cold war structure has collapsed in the international arena and the world is moving towards reconciliation and détente, an agreement on reconciliation and non-aggression has been adopted and effectuated between the north and the south of Korea and the Nuclear Safeguards Accord between our country and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is being implemented smoothly.

At this moment, the United States and the south Korean authorities are going to force the once suspended "Team Spirit" joint military exercises on the pretext of "nuclear arms development" by the north. This is a brigandish act to find an excuse for the continued presence of United States forces in south Korea, totally deny an overall inspection of United States nuclear weapons and bases there, camouflage south Korea's nuclear development, frighten our people with "strength" and stifle the socialist system of our country.

This makes it all the clearer that the strong-arm policy of the United States to establish its domination over the whole of Asia, keeping south Korea tightly in its grip, is entering into a full-dress practical stage on the Korean peninsula.

The resumption of the "Team Spirit" will carry the tensions on the Korean peninsula to extremes, push it to an unpredictable phase and create a new danger to peace in north-east Asia.

The "Team Spirit" is a large-scale nuclear war gamble involving various kinds of nuclear weapons and means, the latest types of military equipment and armed forces deployed in and around south Korea and in the United States mainland, with south Korea as a nuclear forward base.

For the United States and the south Korean authorities to stage the "Team Spirit" is an intolerable mockery of and challenge to the Korean and other peoples of the world.

The whole world knows that the United States and the south Korean authorities last year suspended the "Team Spirit" before the start of the irregular inspection of our country by the IAEA.

It can never be justified on any grounds for the United States to resume the "Team Spirit" manoeuvres under the unreasonable pretext of a "nuclear problem" today when our country is undergoing an inspection by the IAEA and it has been verified that there is no problem at all.

Such a provocative act of the United States and the south Korean authorities proves that the words of the United States authorities that they respect the "will and conscience of the international community" and the utterances of the south Korean authorities that they want "national harmony" are no more than lies and rhetoric for misleading world opinion.

The "Team Spirit" joint manoeuvres that the United States is going to stage with the south Korean authorities against our Republic are a criminal action contradictory to the idea and basic demand of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) which stipulates that a nuclear-weapon State must not present a nuclear threat to a non-nuclear State.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea bitterly denounces "Team Spirit 93", regarding it as a provocative act intended to start a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and gravely menacing Asian and world peace and security.

The United States and the south Korean authorities have brought to suspension the implementation of the North-South Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, Cooperation and Exchange and the Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and the north-south high-level talks by staging the "Team Spirit" joint exercises. Worse still, the United States cannot evade the responsibility for having barred us from discharging our obligations under the NPT.

It is a mistake for the United States to think that it can frighten or subjugate our people by military "pressure" or "strength". Ours are a staunch people who regard independence and dignity as their life and soul and a revolutionary people who never cringe before pressure and threat. We will never tolerate any act of infringement upon the dignity of the nation or the sovereignty of the country.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea cannot but take necessary self-defensive measures against the grave situation created on the Korean peninsula by the United States and the south Korean authorities.

Should the United States and the south Korean authorities dare stage the "Team Spirit 93" joint war game, defying our repeated warnings, they will have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

The United States must promptly stop the "Team Spirit" manoeuvres, a nuclear war game, looking squarely at the reality and discarding the outdated thinking pattern of the cold war era.

The south Korean authorities must renounce their anti-national act of wrecking peace and blocking reunification in collusion with outside forces.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people express the hope that the Governments and peoples of all countries of the world loving justice and peace will pay deep attention to the grave situation created on the Korean peninsula, take joint action with us against the "Team Spirit" exercises and extend firm solidarity to our people's cause of peace and reunification of the country.

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NATIONS

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S/25192
29 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 29 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TURKEY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to address this letter to you in my capacity as the Current Chairman of the Contact Group of the Organization of the Islamic Conference dealing with the question of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and consisting of Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and Turkey.

It will be recalled that on 18 December 1992, the General Assembly adopted resolution 47/121 on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Paragraph 7 of that resolution reads as follows:

> "Urges the Security Council, within its responsibility to maintain international peace and security, to again call upon the Serbian and Montenegrin forces to comply with all relevant resolutions and to bring to an end the aggressive acts against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to implement and enforce all existing resolutions with respect to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the former Yugoslavia and, specifically, further to consider measures, including the following, on an urgent basis, but no later than 15 January 1993:
>
> (a) In the event that Serbian and Montenegrin forces fail to comply fully with all relevant resolutions of the Security Council, under the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter, to authorize Member States, in cooperation with the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to use all necessary means to uphold and restore the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and unity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
>
> (b) To exempt the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the arms embargo as imposed on the former Yugoslavia under Security Council resolution 713 (1991)."

Two weeks have elapsed since the date set by the General Assembly for the Security Council to consider the measures in that resolution, but the Contact Group did not press the issue in the hope that the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia in Geneva would yield results that would lead to a significant improvement in the field. Unfortunately, these hopes have not materialized. If anything, the situation has been made worse by the intensification of the shelling of Sarajevo in the last few days, resulting in heavy civilian casualties.

In these circumstances, the Contact Group is requesting the convening of an emergency meeting of the Security Council.

We would urge the Security Council to consider and adopt the following measures for the purpose of bringing relief to the suffering inhabitants of Bosnia and Herzegovina and also contributing to a political settlement of the question in Geneva.

(a) Effective measures to secure enforcement of the no-fly zone over Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(b) Effective measures to secure compliance with the other relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

(c) Immediate lifting of the arms embargo on Bosnia and Herzegovina, exempting that country from the provisions of Security Council resolution 713 (1991);

(d) Immediate establishment of an international tribunal for war crimes committed in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(e) Increased humanitarian and financial assistance to the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the creation of conditions, through enforcement action if necessary, for smooth delivery of relief assistance to all the Bosnian people;

(f) Placement of the Serbs' heavy weaponry under effective United Nations control as decided by the London Conference and, in the absence of compliance with this demand, the use of military action to destroy these weapons.

I would be grateful if this letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKŞIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/48/73
S/25193
29 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 29 January 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter from His Excellency Mr. Radoje Kontić, Vice-President of the Federal Government concerning the extension of the mandate of UNPROFOR in the territory of the former Yugoslavia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Letter dated 29 January 1993 from the Vice-President of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General

Proceeding from the request of the Government of Yugoslavia and the report and recommendations of the United Nations Secretary-General, and pursuant to Security Council resolution 721 (1991), the Security Council decided on 21 February 1992 (resolution 743 (1992)) to deploy the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in the territory of the former Yugoslavia for an initial 12-month period.

By the aforementioned Security Council resolution and other relevant United Nations documents, it has been established that the United Nations Protection Force would remain in the protected areas until a general political solution was found to the Yugoslav crisis, and that its mandate would be renewed should the negotiations fail to produce such a solution.

In view of the fact that the initial mandate of the United Nations Protection Force is soon to expire, I wish to inform you that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia calls most strongly for the continuation of the peace operation, on which the Security Council will adopt a relevant decision based on your report.

After the brutal war against the Serbian people in the territories of Krajina initiated by Croatia and aimed at its violent secession, and after the numerous unsuccessful attempts at mediation by the European Community in order to quell the conflict, the United Nations has devoted its utmost attention to the civil war in the territories of Serbian Krajina, bearing in mind the seriousness of the situation and the risk of the spread of hostilities into the broader Balkan region.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia firmly upholds the position that the setting up of the peace operation was unavoidable and that the deployment of UNPROFOR units in Krajina, populated by Serbian people, was indispensable.

Over the past year, thanks to the involvement of UNPROFOR, a fragile peace was maintained and further confrontation and armed conflicts were avoided. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expected that the ongoing peace process would accelerate the reaching of solutions, by means of which peaceful life and security would be assured the population in the zones under UNPROFOR protection.

The negotiating process in Geneva - in which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has been participating very actively - is an ongoing one. The initial results are in sight. Unfortunately the most recent aggression by Croatia against the territory under UNPROFOR protection is a classic example of flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Vance

Plan, which was noted by the Security Council in its resolution 802 (1993) and statements by the President of the Security Council. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is interested in the full implementation of the Vance Plan and its provisions, to which end it is exerting its best efforts.

In view of all the above, we are convinced that the conditions have still not been met for UNPROFOR to pull out from the territories under its protection. On the contrary, Croatian aggression illustrates that the United Nations Protection Force is even more needed today than a year ago in order to ensure the protection of the Serbian people in Krajina. Safeguarding peace and security in those areas directly helps the negotiating process in Geneva.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as a signatory to the Vance Plan, on the basis of which the Security Council made its decision on the deployment of the peace operation, calls strongly for the extension of the UNPROFOR mandate for the coming 12-month period. We therefore wish to ask you kindly to recommend this in your report to the Security Council.

Dr. Radoje KONTIC
Vice-President

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/48/73/Corr.1
S/25193/Corr.1
2 February 1993

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 29 January 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

The following correction has been requested by the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations:

Annex

The title should read

Letter dated 29 January 1993 from the Vice-President of the Federal Government of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/47/879
S/25194
29 January 1993

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 143
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND
HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 29 January 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a statement made by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey on 28 January 1993, regarding the report of the Special Commission of Inquiry on the assassination of Mr. Hakija Turajlic, Deputy Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/25130) (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 143, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKŞIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement made on 28 January 1993 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey

Following the assassination of Mr. Hakija Turajlic, Deputy Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina, on 8 January 1993 by a Serbian militia under the command of high-ranking officers while under the protection of UNPROFOR, Turkey requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council. At its meeting, the Security Council adopted a presidential statement, requesting the Secretary-General of the United Nations to undertake a full investigation of the incident and report to it without delay.

The report submitted by the Special Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Secretary-General has been studied carefully by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

We have noted with concern and regret that the report was written in a manner that plays down the gross negligence and heavy responsibility that UNPROFOR bears. It appears to seek excuses for the Serbian action and presents the assassination as the work of a single assailant.

We have also noted with concern that the request made by the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina to conduct the investigation jointly was declined by UN Headquarters.

UNPROFOR is responsible for the protection of civilians and has the authority to use its weapons to protect lives. By remaining a mere spectator to the assassination of Mr. Turajlic, whom it had a responsibility to protect, UNPROFOR failed to exercise its authority and to carry out its duty. The explanations provided to minimize these failures are inadmissible.

The report also reveals that the UN Security Council resolutions are still not being implemented and that UNPROFOR is ineffective and completely dependent on the whims of the Serbian militia. This demonstrates once again how justified Turkey is in insisting that the Security Council takes action to bring to an end the Serbian aggression and to strengthen the mandate of UNPROFOR.

The report provides an insight into the inexcusable lack of coordination between the relevant UN agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In this connection, one disturbing aspect of the report is the attempt to draw a direct link between the incident and the arrival of a Turkish aircraft that brought relief supplies to Sarajevo, its landing having been authorized and cleared by the UNHCR, and to relate the brutal murder to the presence of this aircraft in Sarajevo. Turkey cannot accept this fallacious reasoning.

The assassination of Mr. Turajlic demonstrates once again the violence and cruelty of the Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Serbs are committing aggression against an independent and sovereign state, member of the United Nations, for the purpose of establishing ethnic hegemony. They are attempting to acquire land through the use of force and by deporting the local population from their homeland through the practice of "ethnic cleansing." What we are expecting from the United Nations is for it to bring to an end this flagrant violation of international law, the consequences of the policy of "ethnic cleansing," and, above all, to bring about peace through securing the ending of hostilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Turkey condemns vigorously the atrocities which have cost the lives of more than 150,000 people and caused the displacement of a further 1.7 million. Turkey also calls upon the United Nations to draw the appropriate conclusions from the assassination of Mr. Turajlic and henceforth take effective measures to put an end to the Serbian aggression. Finally, we expect all those who bear responsibility for the death of Mr. Turajlic to be punished.

UNITED
NATIONS

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S/25195
29 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 29 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF UKRAINE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

With reference to your statement made on behalf of the members of the Security Council on 28 January 1993 in connection with letters of 27 January 1993 from the Chargés d'affaires a.i. of Romania and Bulgaria addressed to you I have the honour to inform you of the following.

In accordance with the results of preliminary investigations carried out by competent Ukrainian authorities no oil or petroleum products were shipped to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) by the vessels under Ukrainian flag after the adoption of resolution 757 (1992) and indeed after the adoption of resolution 787 (1992).

Special investigation with regard to the tug-boat "BIKHACH" and other tug-boats revealed that the barges towed by those vessels were loaded in the Danube waters from tankers with petroleum products shipped by companies and organizations of, inter alia, Russia, Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria, Cyprus. It is proved by the relevant documents. Therefore Ukraine is not the exporter of the above-mentioned petroleum products and in accordance with the information available to the Ukrainian authorities their destination was other than FRU (Serbia and Montenegro).

The Government of Ukraine remains committed to all Security Council resolutions concerning sanctions against FRU (Serbia and Montenegro) and is ensuring their strict implementation by Ukrainian companies and organizations.

Enclosed herewith please find information regarding the movement of the vessels in question from 30 November 1992 until 23 January 1993.

I should appreciate it if you would have this letter and the enclosure issued as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Victor H. BATIOUK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative to the
United Nations

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Annex

Movement of the vessels with petroleum products through Ukrainian waters in the Danube

(30 November 1992-23 January 1993)

30 November 1992, vessel "KUMANOVO" + 9 barges

5 barges (diesel fuel, 4900 T)
Exporter: Greece, "HELENIC ASPROPYGROS REFINERY S.A."
Receiver: Austria, "RAS G.M.B.H."
Port of unloading: Vienna

3 barges (gasoline, 3000 T)
Exporter: Bulgaria, "DOBKOTIFA"
Receiver: Croatia, "ATAVICH WOOT"
Port of unloading: Vucovar

1 barge (diesel fuel, 1513 T)
Exporter: Turkey, "DELTA PETROLEUM PRODUCTS TRADING CO SA"
Receiver: Czechoslovakia, "GOLDSTAR"
Port of unloading: Bratislava

30 December 1992, vessel "VELEVIT" + 6 barges

2 barges (gasoline, 2600 T)
Exporter: Greece, "HELENIC ASPROPYGROS REF. S.A."
Receiver: Austria, "MCS INTERNATIONAL"
Port of unloading: Vienna

2 barges (gasoline, 2700 T)
Exporter: Greece, "MOIL COAL TRADING LTD"
Receiver: Czechoslovakia, "GOLDSTAR"
Port of unloading: Bratislava

2 barges (gasoline, 3000 T)
Exporter: Greece, "MOIL COAL TRADING LTD"
Receiver: Poland, "LENEX S.O.O."
Port of unloading: Bratislava

20 december 1992, vessels "BIKHACH" & "KAIMAKALAN" + 12 barges

1 barge (gasoline, 1024 T)
Exporter: possibly Azerbaijan, "TORSY OPERATION A.B./AZNEFTYAG"
Receiver: Czechoslovakia, "GOLDSTAR"
Port of unloading: Bratislava

1 barge (gasoline, 1664 T)
Exporter: Greece, "MOIL COAL TRADING LTD"
Receiver: Austria, "PRATER TRADING AND SHIPPING LTD"

/...

Port of unloading: Bratislava

1 barge (diesel fuel, 753 T)
Exporter: Russia, "SALAVATNEFTEORGSINTEZ"
Receiver: Bosnia and Herzegovina, "UNIS PROMEX"
Port of unloading: Bratislava

3 barges (gasoline, 4000 T)
Exporter: Greece, "HELENIC ASPROPYGROS REF. S.A."
Receiver: Austria, "RAS GMBH"
Port of unloading: Vienna

1 barge (diesel fuel, 1540 T)
Exporter: Turkey, "DELTA PETROLEUM PRODUCTS"
Receiver: Czechoslovakia, "GOLDSTAR"
Port of unloading: Bratislava

3 barges (gasoline, 3960 T)
Exporter: Bulgaria, "GRIEG FINANCIAL CO. LTD"
Receiver: Czechoslovakia, "GOLDSTAR"
Port of unloading: Bratislava

2 barges (diesel fuel, 2000 T)
Exporter: Cyprus, "ARISTILA TRADING CO. LTD"
Receiver: Czechoslovakia, "GOLDSTAR"
Port of unloading: Bratislava

18 January 1993, vessel "KUMANOVO" + 5 barges

2 barges (diesel fuel, 1920 T)
Exporter: Russia, "SALAVATNEFTEORGSINTEZ"
Receiver: Bosnia and Herzegovina, "UNIS PROMEX"
Port of unloading: Bratislava

1 barge (diesel fuel, 1520 T)
Exporter: Turkey, "DELTA PETROLEUM PRODUCTS"
Receiver: Czechoslovakia, "GOLDSTAR"
Port of unloading: Bratislava

1 barge (diesel fuel, 974 T)
Exporter: Cyprus, "ARISTILA TRADING CO. LTD"
Receiver: Czechoslovakia, "GOLDSTAR"
Port of unloading: Bratislava

1 barge (gasoline, 1266 T)
Exporter: Bulgaria, "DOBKOTIFA"
Receiver: Croatia, "ATAVICH WOOT"
Port of unloading: Vucovar (Croatia)

23 January 1993, vessel "ORASHATS" + 4 barges

2 barges (gasoline, 2500 T)
Exporter: Romania, "PECOS SOCIETATEA S.A."
Receiver: Cyprus, "ARISTILA TRADING CO. LTD"
Port of unloading: Vidin (Bulgaria)

1 barge (gasoline, 1000 T)
Exporter: Greece, "HELENIC ASPROPYGROS REF. S.A."
Receiver: Belgium, "SAB AM"
Port of unloading: Vidin (Bulgaria)

1 barge (gasoline, 1200 T)
Exporter: possibly Azerbaijan, "TORSY OPERATION A.B./AZNEFTYAG"
Receiver: Cyprus, "ARISTIDA TRADING CO."
Port of unloading: Vidin (Bulgaria)

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General Assembly Security Council

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S/25196
29 January 1993

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 45
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 29 January 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a letter dated 25 January 1993 addressed to you by the President of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr. George Vassiliou (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 45, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. J. JACOVIDES
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Cyprus to the
United Nations

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ANNEX

Letter dated 25 January 1993 from the President of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General

Our meeting in Paris was a very fruitful one and I would like once more to express to you my thanks and appreciation for rendering it possible. It is indeed of great importance to give to all concerned the message for the urgent need for progress in our efforts for a just solution of the Cyprus problem and the determination of the international community not to accept the faits accomplis created by the Turkish invasion and occupation of part of Cyprus.

In this respect I noted with satisfaction the recent resolution of the European Parliament on Cyprus, which contributes constructively to our efforts.

Unfortunately the attitude and response of the Prime Minister of Turkey, Mr. Suleyman Demirel, is becoming increasingly menacing and hubristic. Not only does Mr. Demirel show utter contempt for the Security Council, but in a recent statement in the Turkish daily Millyet, a translation of which I enclose for your information (see appendix), he added threats to insult. Indeed, he stated that if there were international pressures for arrangements in Cyprus unacceptable to Turkey, "they [the Cypriots] will regret the day when their mother gave them birth", adding that "Adana [Turkey] Airport is only six minutes from Nicosia". Mr. Demirel also said that "nothing can happen in Cyprus which is not the will of Turkey". The message these statements carry is more than clear.

I am certain that you share my belief that statements like these constitute an insult to the international community as such, and augur very badly for the future. Instead of complying with resolution 789 (1992), the Prime Minister of Turkey threatens a small and defenceless country, part of which is occupied by his country's troops.

Furthermore, there is a warning to the international community and the Security Council that it can decide nothing that Turkey does not want. Such an insolent and crude statement is without precedent and runs counter to the purposes of the Charter, to international law and the principles that should govern international relations and behaviour.

I am writing this letter to you not only to acquaint you with the contents of this disgraceful statement, but in order to request that, through you, the Security Council be recalled to take such action as is deemed necessary to oblige Turkey to observe international legality and to remind her of the Security Council's determination to ensure compliance with all its resolutions without exception.

(Signed) George VASSILIOU

APPENDIX

Translation of a report by Erkan Avcilas published in Millyet on 22 January 1993

Demirel: "It's six minutes from Adana to Nicosia"

Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said that nothing will happen in Cyprus which Turkey does not want; the Turkish Cypriots had honour and pride and "they will be sorry they were born. Nicosia is six minutes from Adana Airport".

Replying to President Turgut Ozal's statement, without making specific reference, that if it was up to him he would cause trouble in the Balkans, Demirel said: "Whoever said these words should be a little careful".

The Prime Minister, who attended the International 2420 Regional Rotary Club dinner at the Swiss Hotel in Istanbul, replying to the question "What will happen if what has been done to the Muslims in Bosnia and Herzegovina is repeated in Cyprus and if certain measures are taken against Turkey to force it to make concessions on Cyprus?", said:

> "Nothing will happen in Cyprus. Cyprus is Turkey's honour and pride. The credibility and strength of Turkey in the world is the guarantee of Cyprus."

Stating that no one should worry, Demirel said: "They will be sorry they were born. Nicosia is six minutes from Adana Airport".

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LETTER DATED 29 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SOUTH AFRICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to attach the text of a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. R. F. Botha, concerning allegations by the Angolan Government of South African involvement in Angola.

I should be grateful if the letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) V. R. W. STEWARD
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex

Letter dated 29 January 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General

In my letter of 27 January 1993 to you, I pointed out that the Angolan Minister of Defence alleged on 22 January 1993 that a South African Hercules C-130 aircraft carrying provisions for UNITA and ostensibly "flying out of Jamba", had been shot down in Angola by Angolan Government forces. The South African Government stated on 23 January 1993 that no South African aircraft had been involved and the Angolan Government was urgently requested to furnish the registration number of the aircraft and other details. To date no response had been forthcoming, although the allegation persists.

The South African Government has now received information that a Hercules C-130 aircraft, bearing the markings ENDIAMA and with Angolan registration D2EHD, was fired upon and hit by a RPG-7 rocket on 22 January 1993 (the date the Angolan Government alleged the incident took place) on take-off from Luena in the Moxiko province of Angola. The pilot apparently was able to carry out an emergency landing and there were no casualties. You will be aware that ENDIAMA is an Angolan organization involved in diamond mining activity in that country.

I have irrefutable evidence in my possession that the aircraft was in fact carrying provisions for Angolan Government troops. The facts are therefore as follows:

- The aircraft was an Angolan aircraft;
- It carried provisions for Angolan Government forces;
- It was shot at but not shot down;
- The Angolan Government itself claimed that its troops brought down the aircraft.

Unsubstantiated claims of this nature clearly do not contribute to the creation of a climate of confidence within which a solution to the tragic events in Angola can be found. As I indicated to you in my letter of 27 January 1993, my Government is committed to supporting international efforts which are currently under way to bring peace to Angola.

(Signed) R. F. BOTHA

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NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3169th meeting, held on 29 January 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia":

"The Security Council notes with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia (S/25188).

"The Council expresses its grave preoccupation regarding the further deterioration of the situation in Abkhazia and calls on all the parties immediately to cease the fighting and to observe and implement faithfully the terms of the agreement of 3 September 1992, which affirms that the territorial integrity of Georgia shall be ensured, which provides for a cease-fire and the commitment by the parties not to resort to the use of force, and which constitutes the basis for an overall political solution.

"The Council shares the observation of the Secretary-General that the restoration of a viable peace process in Abkhazia, based on the agreement of 3 September 1992, may require more active support by the international community to assist the parties to agree to a cease-fire, to the return of refugees and to work out a political settlement; and in that context the Council reiterates its support for the current efforts undertaken by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

"The Council endorses, to this end, the proposal of the Secretary-General to send a new mission to Georgia to review the situation in Abkhazia and it stresses the need to ensure effective coordination between the activities of the United Nations and those of the CSCE aiming at restoring peace. The Council believes that it is necessary to assess the overall political situation and to discuss and provide advice on practical matters such as the establishment and monitoring of an immediate cease-fire, the monitoring of the border in Abkhazia between Georgia and the Russian Federation, and the protection of the railway and communication links in Abkhazia.

"The Council also endorses the proposal of the Secretary-General to send a fact-finding mission to Abkhazia to look into the allegations of violations of international humanitarian law by both sides.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to report on the outcome of the mission and to propose measures to consolidate the cease-fire and for an overall political settlement."